Post Master

Gazette of the United States.

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For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A PUBLICATION upon the enſuing election of Vice-Preſident of the United States, under the ſignature of LUCIUS, has appeared in the public papers. The writer introduces the ſubject with ſome remarks upon the importance of the office and the neceſſity of filling it with a perſon of competent qualification; The only competitors whoſe merits he inveſtigates and between whom he ſuppoſes the deciſion reſts, are John Adams, Eſq. and Governor Clinton; he declines a view of the poſitive merits of the reſpective candidates, and inquires only againſt whom there are the feweſt exceptions; theſe he reduces to a ſingle head, againſt each—To Mr. Adams, the preſumption of his attachment to a government by King, Lords and Commons: To Governor Clinton, his oppoſition to the conſtitution of the United States.—The former he conceives to be a ſerious objection and to remain in its full force; the latter he concludes is done away by the amendments, and is at any rate the leaſt weighty of the two. After magnifying the one and diminiſhing the other, agreeable to his wiſhes, he concludes as if his premiſes were fully eſtabliſhed, that if the United States wiſh to preſerve their government as in its preſent form elective and limited in its powers they cannot heſitate to decide in favor of Governor Clinton. This I take to be a fair ſtatement of the publication in queſtion. The mode he has adopted of aſcertaining the merits of the competitors is ſingular; inſtead of contraſting their talents and characters, he takes a negative view of them and gives him the preference againſt whom leaſt is objected.

This mode of inveſtigation is perhaps the leaſt certain of any that could have been deviſed—it is long ſince obſerved that ſcandal is a tax an honeſt man pays for his reputation; an uniform ſyſtem of principles and conduct generally incurs the reproaches of malice and envy; and a manly firmneſs and independence of character often expoſe their ſubjects to obloquy and detraction. I ſhall at preſent however wave a developement of their characters and a compariſon of their merits, and confine myſelf to what Lucius has advanced.

To corroborate the objection againſt Mr. Adams he obſerves, "that his writings entitled a defence of the American Conſtitutions and diſcourſes on Davila demonſtrate it". Strange! that an Ambaſſador from the United States, of the firſt improvement and beſt acquainted with the nature of their conſtitutions, ſhould write a book expreſsly in their defence and vary ſo much from his object as to produce an eulogium on a government of King Lords and Commons. Does this comport with the principles of common ſenſe? Surely Lucius muſt have very defective optics or his viſion would be more perfect.—I can recommend him to a certain character whoſe ſkill might be of ſervice to him in a ſecond proſpect; but I apprehend there is a weakneſs otherwiſe than in his eyes, and beyond the reach of medicine, or perhaps he claims in politics what a certain ſect claims in religion—the interpretation of texts by a certain light within, to which no other can have acceſs or of courſe form a competent judgment. But the gentleman obſerves, that "if it could be ſuppoſed that doubts exiſted upon this point, extracts from thoſe publications ſhould be furniſhed;" and *extracts* only can be furniſhed for this purpoſe. How partial, how ungenerous a way of judging of ones ſentiments, to ſelect a few detached ſentences from different parts of his works, and marſhal them in array in defence of a doctrine which the author abhors. What cannot be proved from this mode of ſcrutiny? any ſentiment whatever may be palmed upon an author at this rate.

It is the part of a candid critic to judge of a work in the aggregate when he hazards a general opinion of a writer; and the ſame rule will hold in judging of the ſentiments of an author as in eſtimating the merit of his work.

The injuſtice of the conſtruction put upon the writings of Mr. Adams will be evident to all who peruſe them; the character of the author and the profeſſed deſign of his works may have ſome influence with others. Mr. Adams was a native of the United States and warmly attached to the intereſts of his country; of irreproachable moral character; a ſtrenuous advocate for the equal rights of men and among the firſt in diſclaiming the pretenſions of the Britiſh Parliament. He was a delegate to the firſt continental Congreſs and by his enlightened reaſon and unaffected zeal contributed much to diſappoint the deſigns of our enemies and to encreaſe the number and conſequence of our friends. He was afterwards ambaſſador from the United States to different powers in Europe.—While there, his conduct was ſuch as enſured him the affections of his acquaintance as a man, and their eſteem and reſpect as a public officer. The profeſſed deſign of his writings was to combat the idea of concentring the whole power of a State in a ſingle Houſe of Repreſentatives; this had been made an objection to the conſtitutions of the American States; Our author undertook their defence, and propoſed to ſhew that a balance in the diſtribution of the power of any State is eſſential to good government: to obtain this balance he alledges that the plan upon which the greater part of the conſtitutions of the United States are formed, is more eligible than any which has hitherto been deviſed; to illuſtrate this he exhibits the various governments in which the principles of liberty have been in any meaſure recognized, with a particular view of their conſtruction; in which performance there is more literature and political knowledge than in any work which had then been publiſhed in this country—the reſult of his reſearches is conformable to his deſign, and every rational and candid examiner will acknowledge it.—Shall this be made an objection to his re-election to the Vice-Preſidency? So far from it, that in my opinion the United States are indebted to him for this as well as his other labors. I am not at preſent diſpoſed to ſay much upon Gov. Clintons competency to the office. Whoever contraſts the two characters, either as men and citizens, patriots, politicians, or men of talents and information—muſt differ very widely from *me* in judgment, or decide in favor of Mr. Adams. As to the performance of Lucius—it bears the genuine marks of its origin; it appears to be the effuſion of party ſpirit intended to embarraſs the election by creating a diverſion in favor of Governor Clinton.

Beware my countrymen of thoſe temporizing politicians, who under pretence of advancing your intereſt are ſeeking their own conſequence; do not diſtruſt thoſe of your fellow-citizens whoſe virtue you have experienced and of whoſe talents you are ſufficiently apprized. Though Lucius, like his predeceſſor among the Romans ſacrifice the principles of honor to the gratification of his ambition—like him I truſt he will be diſappointed in his deſigns, and ſhould he proſecute them the ſame length meet a ſimilar fate.

ANTONIUS.

From The AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

PRO AND CON.

Arguments againſt the Re-election of Mr. ADAMS.

First. THE federal conſtitution, and the ſpirit of the people, are republican.

Mr Adams is for a government of king, lords, and commons.

Second. Since the conſtitution was adopted, ſince his election and oath to ſupport it, his writings have laboriouſly endeavored to diſguſt his conſtituents with republican government, and prepare their minds for a government of king, lords, and commons.

Third. In his lateſt writings he has declared the federal conſtitution [illegible] ing eſſay towards a well ordered government, by which the whole ſcope of his writings, ſince he viſited the courts of Europe, ſhews, that he means a government of king, lords, and commons.

Theſe objections, more particularly at the preſent juncture, when the ſpirit of monarchy is every where waging open or ſecret war on the ſpirit of freedom, muſt ſink deep in the mind of every true American. That they are founded in truth is well known to all who have read the ſeveral publications of Mr. Adams, on the ſubject of government. The quotations from theſe works, in the excellent pieces ſigned *Lucius*, have demonſtrated, from Mr. Adams's own mouth, that he is a decided adverſary to republican government; and if the conſtitution is to be deemed the criterion of federaliſm, that he is more of a real operative antifederaliſt, than any citizen of the United States, out of the party attached to the ſame monarchical tenets.

Arguments for the Re-election of Mr. ADAMS.

First. The name of Adams has been ſubſcribed, along with the name of Waſhington, to the laws of the union—a circumſtance of more real weight with an enlightened people, than any little difference between the republican principles of the one, and the monarchical principles of the other.

Second. If he is not re-elected, it may be owing partly to votes in Virginia, who, having the good fortune to furniſh the citizen elected by all the ſtates for the Preſident, ought to have no voice in the election of a citizen of ſome other ſtate for Vice-Preſident.

Third. If he is not re-elected, it may be owing partly alſo to the votes of North-Carolina and South-Carolina. Now it has been very clearly, as well as very kindly ſhewn, by the beſt friends to the dignity and magnanimity of thoſe ſtates, that they ought to vote againſt their own republican principles; leſt they ſhould be falſely and impudently taxed with conforming to the opinions of other ſtates.

Fourth. If he is not re-elected, it will betray what every man, who conſiders the federal conſtitution as a promiſing eſſay towards a higher government, ought moſt carefully to ſmother; namely, that the people are in their hearts attached to free republican government, and cannot be brought, by any art or management whatever, to give a direct or indirect countenance to the ſlaviſh principles of monarchy and ariſtocracy.

Theſe arguments, in favor of Mr. Adams, are deduced from ſeveral late ſtrictures in the newſpapers, and particularly from a very curious publication ſigned *Marcus*. They will doubtleſs have all the influence they merit, on the ſuffrages which are to decide the competition for the Vice-Preſidency of the United States.

MUTIUS.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

NOTA BENE.

A PUBLIC debt corrupts the people, and therefore it ſhould not be ſuffered in a republic. This has been proved by certain newſpaper writers, and is daily proving in converſation. But this corrupting influence began only when the debt began to have credit. Had the new Congreſs have let the debt alone as the old Congreſs did, becauſe they had no funds, in a few years it would have let us alone—we ſhould have had no trouble, and be at this moment out of all danger of being ſpoiled and corrupted by a public debt. The virtue and purity of a government that ſhould thus have purged off this great maſs of foul matter, would never hereafter prove the worſe for temptation, nor the worſe for the wear. The conduct of ſeveral of the ſtates had furniſhed the new Congreſs an uſeful leſſon—yet the teaching, even of experience, has been loſt upon that body. While the ſtates kept this giant vice of a public debt under the conquering foot of the law, the certificates did no more harm than ſo many chips. Was ſuch a thing as ſpeculation known at that time? Did any man buy certificates till the debt was put in train of being provided for by Congreſs? Some perſons pretend that Congreſs is not to be accuſed of cauſing ſpeculation, as they ſay the temptation to buy was greateſt when paper was at the cheapeſt, and in that ſtate the price of paper was the moſt ſubject to fluctuation. This, however, cannot be true—for the cry againſt ſpeculators, it is well known, began with the funding act. No clamor was raiſed againſt the ſtates for leaving the debt unprovided for, ſubject to be purchaſed up by foreigners—the myſtery ariſing from the nature and number of the certificates, was not remarked, nor the frequent ſhuffling of the laws making the notes payable for land or taxes. The Secretary perceiving there were 60 or 80 ſorts of paper, propoſed to have them funded and reduced to three only—the ſix per cent. three per cent. and deferred ſtock. Who cannot ſee in this a ſcheme to puzzle buyers and ſel-

[illegible] Then ſpeculators crept out of their holes, becauſe the darkneſs favored them, and watched for prey. The ſtate laws, it is to be obſerved, were ſo few, ſo plain, and ſo unchangeable, that the holders of notes, the widows and orphans, like ſheep in a fold, were ſecure from the rapacious wolf. But the funding law has broke down the fence, confuſion has entered, the widows and orphans are eat up, the patience of the newſpaper patriots is gone, and the republican virtue of our country is going as faſt as its lame and decrepit condition will permit.—*Hinc illæ lacrymæ!*—Let the halcyon days of ſtate power and ſtate ſimplicity come again, and come quickly, before our money is all gone, and the work of corruption quite accompliſhed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.

On Monday the 19th inſt. the following Memorial was read in Congreſs.

To the Preſident, Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

The Addreſs of the People called Quakers.

IT was the exhortation of the Apoſtle Paul, that ſupplications, prayers, interceſſions, and giving thanks, be made for all men; for kings and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godlineſs and honeſty, for this is good and acceptable in the ſight of God our Saviour; conformable whereto, our minds have been brought into a religious concern, that the rulers of this land may purſue ſuch meaſures as may tend to the promotion of the peace and happineſs of the people.

We are ſenſible that the Lord's judgements are in our land, and being deeply affected with the diſtreſſed ſituation of the frontier inhabitants, we deſire a ſolid and careful inquiry may be made into the cauſe; and are firmly perſuaded that if the Counſel and Direction of the Holy Spirit is waited for and followed, the divine bleſſing will crown the labors of thoſe who uprightly engage in the work of peace.

The diſpoſition which has appeared in the government to promote pacific meaſures with the Indians, hath we believe been generally acceptable; and as it is conſiſtent with our religious principles, ſo it has been our uniform care to admoniſh and caution our members againſt ſettling on lands which have not been fairly purchaſed of the original owners; and as far as our influence extends, we mean to maintain this our ancient teſtimony inviolate, which from experience has been found effectual to the preſervation of peace with the natives, who, with great hoſpitality, cheriſhed and aſſiſted our forefathers in their early ſettlement of this country.

We feel cautious not to move out of our proper line, but being intereſted in the welfare of this country, and convinced of the expedience of further endeavors being uſed to encourage the Indians to come forward with a full repreſentation and ſtatement of their grievances, and that every juſt cauſe of uneaſineſs in their minds may be fully inveſtigated and removed: we apprehend it our duty again to addreſs you on this affecting and important occaſion; under a belief that nothing ſhort of ſtrict juſtice will ever be a baſis of ſolid and laſting peace.

We reſpectfully ſubmit theſe things to your ſerious conſideration; earneſtly deſiring that through the influence of divine wiſdom on your councils, you may be made inſtrumental to prevent the further effuſion of human blood, and that the inhabitants may long enjoy the bleſſing of a righteous government.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting appointed to repreſent our religious ſociety in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, and part of Maryland and Virginia, held in Philadelphia the 17th day of the 11th month, 1792.

[Here follows a reſpectable liſt of names.]

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, September 16—23.

A gentleman who left Paris on Wedneſday week, aſſures us that the terrible accounts detailed in the London papers of the dreadful cruelties tranſacted in that unfortunate capital, ſo far from being exaggerated, come very ſhort of the truth. That 6000 people were abſolutely murdered by one pretended jury of twelve, ſitting in one of the priſons. That three large waggons were employed without intermiſſion for ſix and thirty hours, in carrying the dead bodies out of Paris, and throwing them promiſcuouſly into a pit dug for the purpoſe. The ſtench cauſed by the putrefaction of the heads and limbs ſcattered through the ſtreets, was become intolerable; and plague, peſtilence, and famine ſeemed ſtalking on with tremendous ſtrides to put an end to thoſe perſons whom fire and ſword have hitherto ſpared.

In Paris, the women as uſual, are among the moſt ardent in the diſplay of patriotic actions. From five hundred to a thouſand work during the whole day, in public places, pro- [illegible] army. This ſervice is entirely voluntary, and they purſue it with ſteadineſs, which even the frequent applauſes of the populace do not divert. The wives of many reſpectable perſons are thus employed.

During the maſſacre on Monday ſe'nnight in Paris, an old man was brought into the hall, where a ſort of tribunal was held in one of the priſons, accompanied by a young lady who had not quitted him for eight days. The man, who officiated as judge, upon ſeeing him, ſaid to the people, "Innocent or guilty, it will be unworthy of us to fully our hands with the blood of this old man." A cry of "Grace, Grace," immediately aroſe: his young attendant fell upon his boſom, and they were carried home in the arms of the populace.

At preſent it is a very dubious point, whether all the blood that has been ſhed by many ſucceeding generations to unfetter the mind, has not been ſpilt in vain; and the ſucceſs of a criminal project, whoſe extent infinitely ſurpaſſes what moſt people imagine, will not plunge the next century into the ſtupid ſuperſtition and odious tyranny of the feudal ages.

The Auſtrians, ſince their poſſeſſion of the camp at Maulde, commit the utmoſt ravages in the neighborhood of Orchies and St. Amand. On the other hand, the Poſtmaſter of St. Amand, having been diſcovered in a treacherous correſpondence with them, has been cut to pieces, and his head was carried round the town.

Extract of a letter from Lewes, September 17.

"Upwards of 500 unfortunate emigrants were laſt week landed on our coaſt, who have had the fury of the elements to contend with, after eſcaping that of their countrymen. The Brighton packets, heavily laden with them, were driven by the winds far eaſtward of their uſual track, and with difficulty made Haſtings, Prevenſey, and Eaſtbourne. At the former place on Wedneſday morning 76, all Eccleſiaſtics, came on ſhore, among whom were, the biſhop of Auvranches, the dean of Rouen, and ſeveral other dignitaries. The biſhop, with great difficulty, eſcaped from Auvranches by the aſſiſtance of one of his grand vicars, who, with one of his domeſtics, accompanied him to Rouen, where they were for ſome days concealed. The populace however having diſcovered them, they were again obliged to fly. They travelled on foot in diſguiſe to Dieppe, at which place they arrived in the night, and took refuge a few hours in an hotel. From thence, at the time appointed for the departure of the packet, they ran to the ſea ſide, and as it was, providentially for them, high water, they were enabled to put off, and inſtantly got out of the reach of the rabble, who in one minute afterwards purſued them to the ſhore. The biſhop and his grand vicar were hoſpitably received at Haſtings by the Rev. Mr. Whitear, who entertained them till Saturday, when they left that place for London."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *November* 20.

Debate on the Reſolution offered by Mr. Fitzſimons, on the 19th, reſpecting a Reduction of the Public Debt &c. reſumed.

In Committee of the Whole.

MR. *LAWRANCE* IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid, when this motion was laid on the table, he did not feel much oppoſition to it in his own mind, particularly after the explanation given by the mover, that it was deſigned merely to obtain information from the ſecretary of the treaſury, whether the revenues of the year would be ſufficient to redeem that part of the public debt, which was by law redeemable. On attending more particularly to the expreſſions, and from the turn which the ſubject had taken in the diſcuſſion, he was convinced that it was beſt to ſtrike out the latter part of the motion, which in general terms directed the "Secretary to report a plan for the purpoſe." The expreſſions were too indiſtinct and indefinite, and on former occaſions had been uſed to cover much more than was generally underſtood at the time the reference was made. If it is only deſigned on this occaſion to obtain information as to facts in that department, let the preſent general words be ſtruck out, and let the ſecretary be directed to report, whether the revenues of the year are ſufficient to redeem that part of the debt. If it is deſigned that the ſecretary ſhould report a new revenue ſyſtem, as he has repeatedly done, let that be expreſſed, that the houſe at leaſt may underſtand themſelves. If information on facts or details in the executive department is the object, no one objects to it. If legiſlative opinions, the origination of a law or revenue ſyſtem is intended, let it be ſo expreſſed. He obſerved, there was a kind of political ſtratagem and fineſſe ſometimes uſed on ſuch occaſions, which experience had always proved, tended to no good. Individuals, when they intend to occupy doubtful ground, in which they are ſure they ſhould not be ſupported by the majority, intrench upon it by degrees; at one time a motion is made on one ſide of it, and the ſucceſs of it depends on their proving, that it is not on the doubtful ground—at another time they approach it in the ſame manner on a different ſide—and at another, on a different, till finally the whole is ſurrounded; in the end, thus, by walking the conſtruction as much on that extreme, as they had before done on the other,, it is proved that the whole ground is already occupied. In this way the moſt abſurd and miſchievous political doctrines have been eſtabliſhed. He was not without his apprehenſions that, by a few efforts more it would be found, that ſome of the moſt important parts of legiſlation were transferred from the preſent legiſlatures to ſingle law-givers. It had been the conſtant object and ambition of individual men in all parts and ages of the world; there is no doubt but it will be as unrelentingly purſued here, unleſs controuled by thoſe who feel themſelves injured by it. It might be taken for granted, that there now were, and always would be, individuals who had no point in this progreſs at which they would ſtop; that they would croud towards that extreme as far as poſſible.

He needed no aſſurance that their number in that houſe, or in the country, was very ſmall; but they might make much trouble. He conceived it would be of much uſe on ſo great and practical points in government, for the majority whoſe minds, if thoroughly known to each other, were probably not much apart, to take an early occaſion to expreſs their definite opinion: that the neceſſary facts and details of office ſhould be reported from the departments; but that legiſlative opinions, and the ſtructure of laws, ſhould be ſacred to the two branches of the legiſlature.

If one executive officer is ordered to form the laws which relate to his department, the officers in the other departments muſt do the ſame in theirs. Laws which relate to war, to the militia, &c. muſt be formed by the ſecretary at war; thoſe which relate to the poſt-office, poſt-roads, and the communications between different parts of the country, muſt be formed by the poſtmaſter-general; thoſe which relate to the other ſubjects, whether foreign or domeſtic, muſt be formed by the ſecretary of ſtate. There is no part of the federal ground, but what is and muſt be covered by one or other of the executive departments; if they are to be called on to originate and form the laws which relate to their ſeveral departments, the two branches of the legiſlature will remain a mere council of reviſion, to approve or reject, or propoſe amendments. If the majority do not mean to keep on in their progreſs to this extreme, it is time that it ſhould be underſtood; he himſelf was anxious to underſtand how far they meant to go, and what ſhare of legiſlation was to be claimed as their own. He was ſtrongly perſuaded that it muſt eventually come to this, that under the idea of obtaining light and information from the executive departments, laws were not to be made there, or new legiſlative ſyſtems originated; but only information of facts and details of office. The two branches of the legiſlature receive laws already formed from each other; and is each executive officer to be conſidered in the ſame relation to the legiſlature, that the two branches are to each other? If they are not, he begged to know the diſtinction. A revenue law could not originate in the ſenate; and yet had not an executive officer repeatedly done that in a legiſlative relation to the houſe, which even the ſenate would not preſume to do?

He proceeded to obſerve, in the next place, that this was ſuch a confuſion of all principle in government, that he was anxious to arreſt its progreſs before it had produced any greater miſchiefs. Though he had never much venerated the character of a mere theoriſt in government, yet, if there was a ſingle principle important enough in the whole theory, which might be conſidered as an axiom applicable to all circumſtances, it was that of the diſtribution of the powers, that the legiſlative, executive and judiciary ſhould be kept as far as poſſible ſeparate and diſtinct. The reaſon is moſt obvious, to prevent the concert of improper paſſions in forming and executing the laws. If they who make the laws, could alſo have the agency in the execution of them, no doubt, huge ſyſtems would be conſtructed and mightily enlarged, that their love of power, and grandeur, and property might have full ſcope, while they were carrying them into effect. If they who are to have the agency in the executiou of the laws, are admitted alſo to an agency in the formation of them, they will do the ſame thing; all the agency which they have, will be directed to thoſe objects. Not to expect it, not to be ſure of its taking place, is to be a ſtranger to human nature. He obſerved, that this part of the argument was in its nature, and had been ſet in ſo ſtrong a light by thoſe who had gone before him, he ſhould not enlarge upon it.

Mr. Baldwin derived his argument in the laſt place from what had already appeared in practice. Though the age of the government, he ſaid, did not yet admit of its being rich in this moſt valuable of all knowledge; yet, experience and practice had already ſtrongly fortified the principles which he had advanced. He then adverted to ſeveral inſtances to ſhew, that where the laws had received their ſhape and form in the branches of the legiſlature, they appeared on trial to be in general well accommodated to the circumſtances of the different parts of the country: but where they had received their ſhape and form out of the legiſlature, from the hands of an individual, they never after could be well adjuſted to the circumſtances of differens parts of the country; any alterations that had been attempted were but ill applied patch-work.—Trial had proved that they were not well ſhaped for they had ſet very ill on the feelings of the people.

He particularly dwelt on the Impoſt law as an inſtance of what he intended; that, he ſaid, was formed entirely in the houſe in the uſual mode of legiſlation, each member had an opportunity of conſidering it in every ſtage of its progreſs, and applying his information in its proper place as the ſyſtem was forming; a hundred minds were employed, from day to day, in all directions—exploring every corner of the whole country, to foreſee and provide againſt the evils which it would have to encounter in practice. In this way it was made to be as eaſy as poſſible to every part of the country, and yet efficient. Very trifling alterations had been found neceſſary, except great increaſes of the ſums demanded. A vaſt burden has been laid on the people, and yet it ſits ſo eaſy that there has never been much complaint from any quarter.

He wiſhed the ſame could be ſaid with equal truth of the other part of the revenue ſyſtem, and ſhould never ceaſe to regret that that ſyſtem had not been originally taken up in the ſame manner. If, ſaid he, that ill omened petition of ſome of the public creditors, taken up juſt at the heel of the firſt ſeſſion in 1789, inſtead of being referred to an executive officer in general terms to report a plan, in which he teſtified for himſelf, and, he believed, many others would do the ſame;—he had no idea of the extent to which it has gone; the ſubject had been gone into by the houſe—the ſyſtem had been formed, and the legiſlative proviſions originated by thoſe to whom only it belonged; he believed the finances of this country would not, at this time have been ſo intricate a ſcience—the public credit would have been as well ſupported, the debt would have been in a more ſimple form; ſo ſubtle an addreſs to the intereſts of individuals, and of particular ſtates would not have been contrived;—the ſtates would probably have been allowed, as they had been always before taught to expect, to finiſh the execution of their ſyſtems for the payment of their own debts, and our fellow-citizens not now have been hunted by the harſh and troubleſome regulations of an exciſe ſyſtem to pay them. If all this had ſtill been found neceſſary, and had originated in public in the legiſlature, it would have been accompanied, in every ſtage of its progreſs by the information of the citizens, and opportunity would not have been given for that legerdemain by which ſo many of the honeſt and induſtrious who chance not to live within the ſmoke of the ſeat of government, to be conjured out of ſo great a part of their hard earned property.

But, it is ſaid, and with an apparent gravity, that each member has as fair a chance of introducing what he wiſhes after the ſyſtem is reported to the houſe, as if he was preſent at the formation of it. What ſays experience on that point? —Have not the ſame perſons who have advocated thoſe references invariably diſcovered equal unwillingneſs to have the ſyſtems joſtled or diſturbed after they are made? He needed only to mention the funding ſcheme, the exciſe, and the bank laws as inſtances of his aſſertion. Were there not that pride of opinion, that parental feeling which perſons who may have been admitted to an agency in them, feel for their own works; it was in its nature difficult to introduce any important alteration in a ſyſtem which had been compleated and proportioned in its parts, it was like taking a limb from a body and attempting to add another—the difficulty of the operation commonly precludes all attention to the ſubject matter.

If the repreſentatives of the people in all the different parts of the country are to have equal ſhare in the formation of laws, they muſt be preſent where they are formed, aſſiſt in furniſhing the unformed materials, endeavour to ſhape them to their wiſhes and the circumſtances of their conſtituents before the parts become ſo knit together and compacted as to refuſe to take a different ſhape. This right was ſo important to every part of the country he could not give it up. His conſtituents were very remote—their intereſts and wiſhes were therefore more out of view, and never would be attended to but only as they were brought up by their repreſentatives; they were therefore the more dear to him; he felt it more ſtrongly his duty to ſeek opportunity to act for them; he could not be denied;—a ſhare in legiſlation was what they had a right to, in their name he demanded it, and ſhould not give it up. He could not ſee legiſlative ſyſtems formed of ſuch vaſt importance to their intereſt and happineſs, without doing all in his power to appear and act in their behalf. He ſhould feel himſelf to be their betrayer inſtead of their friend and repreſentative, if he could conſent to it. If the laws were not to be formed here where he had his conſtitutional ſeat, and expected to diſcharge all the duties of his high truſt, he ſhould try to find where they were formed, and if poſſible, obtain acceſs there, that he might have ſome chance even as a courtier to croud forward ſome opinions while there was a poſſibility of their doing good, which was denied to him as a repreſentative.

Mr. White obſerved, that the object of the gentleman from Georgia appears to be a very good one; but he ſaw no other way of effecting it but by a reviſion of the law eſtabliſhing the treaſury department: there are ſuch extenſive powers given to the head of that department, by that law, that, without any forced conſtruction, the ſubſtance of the propoſition, now contended for, may be ſupported by that law:—he hoped, however, that the main object of the reſolution, making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, would not meet with any embarraſſment. He ſuggeſted a modification of the clauſe reſpecting the ſecretary's reporting a plan, by adding a reſtricting clauſe, that the plan reported ſhould have reſpect only to the exiſting funds of the government, without any referrence to additional taxes for the object; to check, therefore, that torrent of abuſe, which, in writings and ſpeeches, were thrown out againſt the government on this very ſubject:—he hoped there would be no delay in this buſineſs; but that the preſent Congreſs would, in ſeaſon, paſs a law, making effectual proviſion for diminiſhing the public debt: ſuch a law, once paſſed, he was fully of opinion would be ſo conſonant to the wiſhes of the people, that no future legiſlature would ever do any thing to check the progreſs of this ſalutary work.

Mr. Giles entered into a conſideration of the law conſtituting the treaſury department. He controverted the opinion advanced by Mr. White, and inſiſted, in ſubſtance, that the power of the ſecretary of the treaſury was merely concurrent, in reſpect to reporting plans, with that of the houſe.

Mr. White roſe to explain; he ſaid he never had any idea that the houſe had diveſted itſelf of the right of originating plans: he never conceived that the ſecretary of the treaſury had a right to propoſe any plans or ſyſtems to the legiſlature, unleſs he was called upon to do it.

Mr. Murray, in a few remarks, delivered ſimilar ſentiments.

Mr. Gerry recurred to the law: he ſaid it was evidently made the duty of the ſecretary of the treaſury to prepare plans for the promoting of the revenue; and that when the houſe called on him for his plans, or information, if he was not then prepared, it would be indicative of want of capacity, or remiſsneſs in duty: but, he obſerved, it by no means followed from this, that the conſtruction of the law, given by the gentleman from Virginia, is juſt: the houſe has not delegated one particle of its legiſlative power; it reſerves to itſelf, the full right to call for plans and information; or to refrain from calling for either, and when the information is received, it is entirely at the diſpoſal of the houſe.

Mr. Mercer and Mr. Page added ſome remarks in oppoſition to the reference, and then the queſtion for ſtriking out being taken, paſſed in the negative.

THURSDAY, November 22.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels. Mr. Lawrance in the chair. The bill was conſidered by paragraphs.

Mr. Page oppoſed the clauſe which referred to 'ſhips or veſſels captured in war'—He moved that it ſhould be ſtruck out, as countenancing a ſavage practice, now exploded and laid aſide by civilized nations—that it would be time enough when the United States ſhall be ſo unfortunate as to be involved in a war, to make proviſion for the caſe now alluded to, that no inconvenience could ariſe from adopting the motion; that indeed it highly became the legiſlature of the United States to adopt it, as they would thereby ſhew their approbation of the liberal and benevolent ſentiments now adopted by the greateſt and moſt enlightened nations of Europe, aboliſhing the inhuman practice. That he ſuppoſed the clauſe had been inſerted in the bill, becauſe it was drawn before this circumſtance of the benevolent diſpoſition of the nations of Europe was generally known:—he hoped therefore that his motion would be agreed to. It was however ſome time before it was ſeconded, at length

Mr. Tucker ſeconded the motion, and ſupported it by arguments ſimilar to Mr. Page's; remarking, that the French nation, though now engaged in an extenſive war, did not permit the capture of merchant veſſels—prohibiting that practice as inhuman and unbecoming a civilized nation,

Mr. Goodhue in reply ſaid, that the motion ſeemed to look to a ſtate of perpetual peace—but for his part, as he did not think the millenium was begun, he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

Mr. Page replied, that he did not expect the millenium in his day any more than the gentleman did who had endeavored to ridicule his motion. That he was not a little ſurpriſed to find that a motion which had a tendency ſo benevolent, and was in itſelf ſo rational, expreſſed too with modeſty and deference to the framers of the bill, ſhould meet with ſuch a reception. He then repeated the ſubſtance of what he had before ſaid, as he ſuppoſed he had not been heard, and inſiſted on it that the clauſe he moved to be ſtruck out was not only unneceſſary in the bill, but was an improper adoption of a practice now condemned as ſavage by the enlighted nations of the world.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked in oppoſition to the motion, that the clauſe ought not to be ſtruck out, becauſe it was not confined to merchant veſſels which might be captured, but extended to ſhips of war, which, if taken by the United States in any future war, ought certainly to come within the view and benefit of the act.

The queſtion was then put, and carried in the negative without a diviſion.

When the bill was reported, Mr. Page renewed his motion for ſtriking out the clauſe &c. repeating nearly his former arguments, adding that as to the objection made to his motion on account of its interfering with the caſe of ſhips of war which may be captured: He ſaid he felt for the United States when ſuch a caſe was mentioned; he felt himſelf depreſſed and diſpirited at the idea of his country being ſo perplexed by the expences of a trifling war with the Indians, and yet looking forward to the capture of ſhips of war. That ſurely if that be the object of the clauſe, as it looks to a caſe which cannot happen till a future, diſtant day, it will be time enough for ſome future legiſlature to conſider it—that for his part, he hoped never to ſee the United States poſſeſſed of a navy: at all events, till they had one, it would be unneceſſary to make regulations reſpecting their prizes. He aſſured the Houſe he would not have renewed his motion, if he did not think it his duty to perſiſt in his attempt to ſhew the propriety of uniting in ſentiments and endeavors with the great enlightened nations of the world, to put a ſtop to a ſavage practice which had been too often a great inducement to enter into wars. He wiſhed to take away every poſſible temptation to enter into a war, and whenever his country ſhould be ſo unhappy as to be involved in one, he wiſhed, by the amendment propoſed, to leſſen the number of unavoidable evils attending wars.

Subſtance of the Obſervations of Mr. Findley, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Wedneſday laſt, on the motion of Mr. Parker for ſtriking out ſuch part of the third Reſolution reported by the Committee of the whole on the Preſident's Speech, as reſpects a reference to the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the Reduction of the Public Debt.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM one of thoſe members deſcribed by the gentleman from New-York, who ſeriouſly wiſh to pay the public debt as faſt as poſſible, and receive the neceſſary information even from the ſecretary of the treaſury; but I make a material diſtinction between ſeeking for information, and transferring the power of originating ſyſtems.

To give information of the ſtate of the Union, to recommend ſuch buſineſs as the Preſident may judge expedient; and to exerciſe a limitted negative on the laws, is certainly all the part which the conſtitution authoriſes the executive to act in legiſlation.

The exiſtence of heads of departments, is authoriſed in the conſtitution, and hath been erected by the act of the legiſlature; theſe departments are the inſtruments of collecting information, and repoſitaries of it, as it reſpects the execution and effect of the laws; and this information we have a right to command. This, with the more general and important information which the members of this Houſe poſſeſs, are all that is neceſſary to enable us to give the firſt form and complexion to our revenue plans. To prevent the neceſſity of referring the buſineſs to an executive officer, we will avail ourſelves of the information depoſited in the Secretaries offices.

This we have unanimouſly aſſerted, and yet the gentlemen on the other ſide of this queſtion, conſtantly argue in favor of receiving information, as if we were againſt it.—We wiſh for it as much, and for more important purpoſes than they.

The gentleman alledges that the right of the Secretary's originating plans is implicated in the conſtitution, and calls upon us to prove the contrary; no ſuch thing is mentioned in the conſtitution. It is confeſſed that it does not appear on the

first impreſſion, therefore the burden of the proof falls on the gentleman himſelf.

The nature of the government, as it prohibits the other branch from intermedling in the firſt formation of money bills, and expreſsly deſcribes how far the executive power may interfere with the legiſlative, is ſufficiently expreſſive of the deſign of the conſtitution. Legiſlative authority is in its own nature incommunicable, and cannot be transferred; a member of the legiſlature cannot appoint a deputy to ſerve in his place; if any power is excluſively veſted, it is that of giving the firſt complexion to revenue ſyſtems; this is the ſpecial truſt of that branch which poſſeſſes within itſelf the greateſt knowledge of the people's circumſtances, and participation of their intereſts; and this influential power is thus guarded for obvious reaſons. But the conſtitutional principles involved in this queſtion have been explained with ſo much ability by ſeveral other gentlemen who have been up before me, that it is not neceſſary to detain the Houſe longer on that head.

However, another argument which has been frequently repeated, and particularly urged by the gentleman laſt up (Mr. Gerry) requires ſome further animadverſions. It is, that by the law which defines the power of the Secretary, we are bound to refer the revenue buſineſs to that officer, and to receive the original plans from him; that if we do not act according to this law, we will ſet a dangerous example of diſobedience to the citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I aſk, had the Houſe of Repreſentatives a right to originate in the firſt inſtance revenue ſyſtems, before this law was made? This I preſume will not be denied; if that Houſe had the power, are not the powers of this Houſe equally extenſive? Can one Houſe of Repreſentatives abridge or alienate the powers of another? If this can be done, we may give away the conſtitutional powers of future Houſes to any extent. In ſhort ſir, I have as much power now in this Houſe, as any member ever had in any former Houſe, my conduct as a member is only reſtricted by the conſtitution, and by the temporary rules of the Houſe, which we may change at pleaſure by a vote. I have a right now to move on this floor, an original plan, for the very purpoſe in queſtion, or for any other revenue purpoſe: this is a power veſted with every member, conſequently with the whole Houſe, and they cannot transfer it to a ſecretary, to the ſenate or to any officer, or public body on earth.

The law in queſtion gives a capacity to the ſecretary to prepare plans when we direct him to do ſo; it makes it his duty (how far that law is proper, is another queſtion). But the law does not, nor cannot, oblige us to call upon him to do that duty, or reſtrain us from doing it ourſelves.

Gentlemen talk much of our power to alter or reject his ſyſtems; but this is not to the purpoſe; it has been already obſerved, that we might alter or reject a plan propoſed to us by the Senate, or by the Preſident; but it is our peculiar duty to generate or give the original complexion to the ſyſtems, and this is, by univerſal conſent, eſteemed the moſt important and influential part of the buſineſs.

Our own diſcernment and virtue, is by ſome gentlemen urged as a ſufficient ſecurity againſt any influence or danger, that can poſſibly ariſe from transferring this part of our duty to an executive officer; I confeſs I have no doubt of our virtue, and entertain a pretty good opinion of our diſcernment; it is an agreeable thing enough to have a good opinion of ourſelves. However, I apprehend, the moſt venal public body that ever exiſted, would have boaſted of their own integrity, as well as we; but it is enough for us that the conſtitution has provided other ſecurities than our wiſdom and virtue; our ſelf-confidence never ought to induce us to break over, or deſpiſe the conſtitutional guards.

But, paſſing other things, I ſhall make a few obſervations upon the advantages and diſadvantages ariſing from both ſides of the queſtion. Some of the diſadvantages mentioned are, that by originating the revenue ſyſtems in the houſe our meaſures will be fluctuating, public credit will be impaired, or loſt, and a ſtop put to the national proſperity; and, as the gentleman laſt up, Mr. Gerry, has repeatedly ſaid, the confuſions of the old government will be introduced. It is admitted, that the conſtitution puts it in the power of the repreſentatives to give the firſt form to revenue plans, if they chooſe to do it; at leaſt, that it was optional with them previous to the law: if, therefore, they cannot do it themſelves without all thoſe miſchievous conſequences, it is time to change the government itſelf—it is much better to do ſo, avowedly and deliberately, than in this inſidious and indirect manner. However, I wiſh we would firſt try the experiment in a few inſtances, and if thoſe bad effects are produced, the gentlemen's arguments in favour of their plan will receive experimental aid.

With reſpect to the confuſions of the old government, I am at ſome loſs to know what the gentleman means; it is true, the old Congreſs was veſted with a confuſion of powers, viz. legiſlative, executive, &c. but this is not the caſe with us; the old Congreſs had alſo a confuſed manner of doing buſineſs; they ſeldom had a full houſe: this circumſtance laid them under the neceſſity of referring much of their buſineſs to the heads of departments; againſt doing which, the confederation had provided no ſuch expreſs guard, as our conſtitution does; I have always apprehended, that, from that confuſed habit of doing buſineſs, the preſent method of referring legiſlative affairs to the heads of departments, found its way into this houſe; and it is againſt, and not for, that old confuſion, that I contend.

With reſpect to the advantages ariſing from the Secretary of the Treaſury giving the firſt principles, and original complexion to our revenue ſyſtems, they are ſtated to be great and numerous; but they are well ſummed up, by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Lawrance) who ſays, that to this method of doing buſineſs, we are indebted for the retrieved ſtate of our national affairs, for all our wealth and proſperity. Surely if this proves any thing, it proves too much; if the Secretary's influence and abilities can do ſo much good, it is a proof, that if he is either miſtaken, or wants virtue, he may by the exerciſe of this power, do much harm. According to this way of reaſoning Congreſs muſt be reſponſible for all that is wrong, and the Secretary have the credit of all that is done well; will any perſon who ſupports this aſſertion, pretend to ſay, that if entruſting the ſecretary with originating the principles of money bills, produces ſuch important effects that it does not veſt him with the means of an undue and dangerous influence.

But does the gentlemen believe that the preſent government, veſted with ſuch extenſive and effective powers, and poſſeſſed of ſuch ample means, would have left thoſe powers unexerciſed, and thoſe means unapplyed; that Congreſs would have paid no reſpect to the contracts, and made no proviſion for the debts of the United States, if the Secretary had not originated the plans? ſurely this is not a ſuppoſable caſe; nor is it very conſiſtent with another obſervation made by the gentleman, when he told us, that the Secretary's preparing a plan was attended with no more influence than would be produced by the clerk of this Houſe inſerting a clauſe in a bill—both inſtances being equally ſubject to our control. I would not conſent, nor do we permit our clerk to originate ſyſtems; but if we cannot do it ourſelves, it would be much more conſiſtent and ſafe, to truſt it with our clerk, who is wholly dependant on the Houſe, and may be diſmiſſed by it at pleaſure, and has no patronage connected with his office, than to entruſt that power with an executive officer, choſen by the Preſident, and dependant on him for his continuance in office, and having an encreaſing patronage connected with his office. Certainly, ſir, if an officer muſt be paid to originate our revenue ſyſtems, we ought to provide that he ſhould be appointed by and dependant upon the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

When we reflect upon the ſubject, and look round us, we will find no example in the ſtate governments to countenance our conduct, and theſe were the models after which the government of the Union was formed; nor is it pretended that the Conſtitution under which we act, and have ſworn to ſupport, expreſsly gives any ſuch power, and I am perſuaded that the general Convention which originated the government of the Union, nor the State Conventions who adopted it, contemplated no ſuch implication, as is now contended for in ſupport of our practice.

(Debate to be continued.)

MONDAY, November 26.

Mr. Wadſworth, member from Connecticut, took his ſeat this day.

A memorial of John Manly, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The petition of William Story, and the petition of George Williams, and others, were read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The petition of ſundry perſons, maſters and owners of veſſels employed in the coaſting trade, ſtating complaints of the duties and office fees they are ſubject to, as being extravagant, and praying relief: read and referred to the committee on the bill to regulate the coaſting trade.

A bill to reimburſe certain extra expences of the commiſſioners for treating of peace with the Creek Indians, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The bill providing for the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels, was brought in, engroſſed, read the third time, the blanks filled up, and paſſed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes.—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The committee agreed to ſundry propoſed amendments, which were reported to the houſe by the chairman. The houſe took the ſame into conſideration, and adopted them all. An amendment was moved in the houſe by Mr. Madiſon, and agreed to: the bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Ames preſented a repreſentation ſigned Warner Mifflin, on the ſubject of the negro ſlavery; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Murray laid on the table the following motion: That the clerk of the houſe be directed to purchaſe for the uſe of the houſe, maps of the ſeparate States, and of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, a reſolution was paſſed, that the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, be directed to inform the houſe, at what time they ſhall be ready to make report; and what obſtacles, if any, exiſt to obſtruct their progreſs in the buſineſs.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

Mr. W. Smith, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported

A bill to aſcertain the fees demandable in the admiralty courts of the United States, and to amend in part, the act for the government of ſeamen in the merchants' ſervice—which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next. Interim, to be printed.

Mr. Goodhue, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported

A bill for licencing and enrolling ſhips or veſſels to be employed in the coaſting trade and fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame—which was read twice and committed for Tueſday next—100 copies to be printed.

The clerk began the third reading of the bill for regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes—but, at the requeſt of Mr. Page, the reading was ſuſpended, and the bill laid on the table till to-morrow, for further conſideration.

A report of the Secretary of State on the petition of John De Neufville, was read—which, after recapitulating and examining the ſeveral items referred to in the petition, concludes with this opinion—That no part of it ought to be granted.

A communication from the Governor of the territory N. W. of the Ohio, enclоſing a petition of the inhabitants of Poſt Vincennes on the Wabaſh, praying to be exempted from the charges of ſurvey, was read, and referred to Meſſrs. Livermore, Muhlenberg and Leonard.

The petition of Duncan Campbell, praying for reaſons ſet forth, to be placed on the penſion liſt—was read, and referred to the committee already appointed on ſimilar applications.

Mr. Murray called up his motion empowering the clerk to purchaſe maps for the uſe of the houſe—which being taken into conſideration, was agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, reſpecting loſt or deſtroyed certificates—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

Mr. Lee, after ſome preliminary remarks on the ſubject, propoſed and moved ſundry reſolutions, which he read, and ſubmitted to the committee, as a baſis for further proceedings in the buſineſs.—

The motion being ſeconded, the reſolutions were taken into conſideration—after ſome debate, the queſtion being taken on the firſt reſolution, it was diſagreed to.

A motion was then made that the committee riſe; the committee accordingly roſe and the chairman reported that they had come to no reſolution on the ſubject of the report: A motion was then made that the committee ſhould be diſcharged from any further conſideration of the buſineſs; this motion was negatived—and the committee had leave to ſit again.

Mr. Giles moved that a committe be appointed to bring in a bill granting further compenſation to certain receivers of continental taxes; laid on the table.

Mr. Muhlenberg called up the report of a ſelect committee on the petition of Moſes Young. The report being read, was made the order of the day for Monday week.

Mr. W. Smith called up the report on the petition of Charles and Lewis Garanjal, which was read, and made the order of the Houſe on Tueſday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of the executors of Edward Carnes, deceaſed, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Friday next.—Adjourned.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.

Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, for Maſſachuſetts:—

Hon. Azor Orne, Francis Dana, Increaſe Sumner, Thomas Dawes, Samuel Holton, Moſes Gill, William Shepard, Dwight Foſter, Thompſon J. Skinner, Ebenezer Mattoon, jun. Walter Spooner, Solomon Freeman, William Seaver, Daniel Coney, Peleg Wadſworth, Nathaniel Wells, Eſquires.

Repreſentatives in Congreſs for the State of Maſſachuſetts.

Suffolk, Fiſher Ames, Eſq. *Eſſex*, Benjamin Goodhue, Eſq. *Middleſex*, Samuel Dexter, jun. Eſq. *Worceſter*, Artemus Ward, Eſq. *Berkſhire*, Theodore Sedgwick, Eſq. *Briſtol*, Peleg Coffin, Eſq. *At large*, Hon. David Cobb, Eſq.

Boſton Gazette.

A ſhip has lately arrived at Wiſcaſſet, in 29 days from England. She brings an account that the Duke of Brunſwick had advanced ſo far towards Paris, as that he had ſuffered the armies of France to ſurround him; and it was expected that he would never be able to return—*without their leave!!*

Portland, Nov. 15.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT.

That parties exiſt in all governments is incontrovertible; pray what brought about a ſecond Revolution in the United States, but party? By party I mean the *certificate holders*, vulgarly called public creditors. This body of men made the continent ring with accounts of the degraded ſtate of our public affairs; that our union was a "*rope of ſand*," that our commerce was annihilated, and that the States were devouring each other; theſe were the *notes*, but the ground work of the muſic was *ſelf-intereſt*, or if you pleaſe *avarice*; and it may perhaps be ſafely affirmed that if it had not been for the *paper* demands againſt the United States, that boaſted fabric the New Conſtitution, would never have met the ſupport that it did. Now that we have got this conſtitution, thoſe who were ſo zealous in advocating it, diſcover that it has its defects; and like the old confederation, they fear it will alſo prove a *rope of ſand*. It remains to ſhew by experience how far it is poſſible for a government to be ſtable, that is the offſpring of party.

When Mr. Adams's Defence of the American Conſtitutions firſt appeared—a gentleman obſerved that it would be a very popular work 100 years hence; that it contained too many ſolemn, ſtubborn truths to meet general approbation at the preſent day; that time alone could unfold and enforce their propriety, juſtice and applicability to the conſtitution of man. Mr. Adams has however lived to ſee the truth of one important obſervation verified with reſpect to himſelf, at a much earlier period than could have been reaſonably expected from the ſtrong opinion entertained by that gentleman, and other diſtinguiſhed advocates for the high republican character of the people of this country. The gorgon head of party ſhews itſelf in its proper form in the United States, and there is the greateſt apprehenſions entertained by many of the beſt friends to the liberties of America, that merit, abilities, and ſervices, in the perſon of as great a patriot as this or any other country ever produced, will be ſacrificed at its ſhrine.

The re election of Mr. Adams to the office of Vice-Preſident, is perhaps as important to the intereſts, peace and freedom of the United States, at this period, as any event of a ſimilar nature ever can be to this country—eſpecially when it is conſidered, that not one enemy to the Union or the Conſtitution is to be found among his friends—and that the moſt active of his enemies are known to poſſeſs ſentiments hoſtile to both.

The mode of attacking the Vice-Preſident of the United States, in publiſhing mutilated extracts from his writings, is ſimilar to that of the Atheiſt, who aſſerted that he conld prove by the bible "*There is no God.*"

A liſt of the Fortunate Numbers in the New-Brunſwick Lottery, will be publiſhed with our next.

☞ PHILANTHROPOS *came too late for this day's paper.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Edward,	Orne,	Newbury-Port
Brig Perſeverance,	Brows,	N. Brunſwick
Schr. Seaflower,	Auſtin,	ditto
Sally,	Hickman,	Virginia
Dolphin,	Watſon,	N. York
Sloop Betſey,	Dunn,	ditto
Polly,	Bozman,	N. Carolina

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/3
3 per Cents,		12/6
Deferred,		12/3
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	45	per cent. prem.
¾ ſhares,	56	

Unfunded debt of U. S. 21/6 on the principal. And on the Intereſt up to 1ſt Jan. 1788, 13/.

THE EDITOR—TO HIS SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Arrearages of Subſcriptions for this Gazette have been for a long time accumulating. The expences of the publication are great and inevitable, and have annually amounted to MUCH MORE *than the receipts for ſubſcriptions; the conſequences muſt be obvious. The Editor has no other reſource than thoſe arrearages, to diſcharge the debts he has been obliged to incur in proſecuting the publication.*

He is therefore neceſſitated to repeat his application to thoſe who have received ſubſcription money on account of the Gazette, and thoſe who have not paid what is due, to make remittances as ſoon as poſſible. On theſe receipts, the continuation of this Gazette, on the plan of an extenſively circulating paper is abſolutely ſuſpended.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 28.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	8
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90	100
——Pearl,	137	140
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67
Brandy, common,		90
——Coniac	1 11	
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 33
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		16
——New England		11
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.	12	13
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boſton, per barrel	7	8
—— Country ditto	6	7
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		11
——Dipped		10
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	10
Chocolate	18	20
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.		16
Coffee pr. lb.	17	18
Coal pr. buſhel	20	22
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	27	
Currants		37
		12
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		54
Flax ditto		12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	90	1 10
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		5 33
——Common,		5
——Bur middlings, beſt		4 46
——Meal, Indian		3
——ditto Rye,		3
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	80	1
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 33
Do. pr. gall.	80	87
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh		1
——Rye		44
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		53
——Barley	1	1 3
——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		3
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		27
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 53
——Carolina	1	1 20
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.		3 47
——Bar pr. ton,		91
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods	110	111
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars	7	
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		8
——ſecond quality	6	4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	67
Molaſſes pr. gall.	49	53
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		67
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		2 50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	22	24
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		10 33
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		38
Pimento		19
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		8
Ditto pr. jar		2 50
Ditto pr. box		2 63
Rice pr. cwt.		3
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 7
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		80
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		98
——Boſton. No. I. ditto		30
——No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, ſingle refined		25
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,	11	12
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	13	15
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		50
——Liverpool		47
——Cadiz		47
——Liſbon		47
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		15
Ditto Live Oak,		18 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	74	1
——Fiſher	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.	3 60	3 73
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100£. ſterl.	453 33
—— at 60 days	450 67
—— at 90 days	448
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	38
—— 90 days,	38
Government bills, drawn at 10 days ſight, at 40c 7m. per guilder,	

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Veſſels; including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifeſts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney neceſſary in tranſacting Buſineſs at the Treaſury or at the Bank of the United States.

JOHN GOULD,
HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs as uſual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former cuſtomers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for ſale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to anſwer the purpoſe.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any perſon trying the above, if not found to anſwer the character given, the money will be returned.

[tf]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1792.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſeventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting at the ſame place, on Tueſday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

BOWEN's EXHIBITION OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-ſtreet

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full ſtature—among which are Likeneſſes of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and ſeveral beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, conſiſting of twelve female Figures, making their obſervations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

A further Caution.

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It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one adverti*ſ*ed in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a ſufficient caution to the public.

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Wilmington. (N. C.) *Aug.* 1, 1792. (1amgm)

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Mathew Carey

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